Engineer Brandow and Deckhands Coakley and Trebley would be committed to the House of Detention as witnesses.

The Coroner left the armory at a little after 11 o'clock last night. No more prisoners were brought in up to that time. The unserved warrants were turned over to Capt. Ferris of the Bathgate avenue station. He was informed that all the officers of the company would surrender themselves at Coroner Berry's office to-

Floyd S. Corbin said last night that he had not been a director of the company for a year. Secretary James K. Atkinson, who lives in Brooklyn, was at the Grand Hotel for the night and Director Hill came in from Newark to be here if wanted.

It is understood that the case is not likely to be prosecuted in the courts of this county, but will go before the Federal Grand Jury.

Last Day's Testimony. Capt. Van Schaick was the first witness of the day. He was brought to court from Lebanon Hospital in an ambulance, attended by a hospital physician. He was carried to the court room in a wheel chair, and on it lifted to the witness stand. The captain's right heel was broken by jumping the rocks after the steamer was beached

face were burned. The injured foot was in a plaster cast and the leg in a sling. In answer to preliminary questions, he said he was 53 years old. Then he corrected himself and said he was 63. He said he had been a pilet forty years, a licensed master thirty years, and had been captain of the Slocum since she was built.

his spine was injured, and his hands and

Almost at the outset Terence McManus, attorney for the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, interrupted

This witness is under arrest. It is the desire of the District Attorney to get him to testify to things on which a possible indictment may be predicated. I have advised him to refuse to answer all questions, but it should be distinctly understood that he does not refuse to answer on the ground that it would incriminate or degrade him."

The witness is not under arrest," said "The witness is not under arrest," said Coroner Berry." He is only, technically speaking, in the House of Detention. The witness must either testify or refuse to do so because he believes his answers would tend to incriminate or degrade him."

A long wrangle ensued and when Mr. Garvan got back to the witness Capt. Van Schaick declined to answer whether he had ever had anything to do with the fire apparatus or not. The examination went on:

Q. How many life preservers were bought for the Slocum since she was launched? A. From 200 to 300. She was first allowed to carry 2,500 passengers. In 1895 she got a permit to carry 2,750, and at that time the a permit to carry 2,750, and at that time the new life preservers were bought.
Q. Since 1891 have any life preservers been condemned by the United States steamboat inspectors? A. Maybe four or five.
Q. Rave you condemned any since 1891?
A. Maybe fifteen or twenty.
Q. Were any ef the life preservers bought since 1891? A. No, but something like 300 were repaired by sewing on new straps.

The witness said that he had never discussed the equipment of the Slocum with Frank A. Barnaby, president of the Knickerbooker Steamboat Company or with any other of the company's officers, except Secretary Atkinson. Capt. Van Schalck said that Mr. Atkinson was aboard the Slocum before the excursion started Schalck said that Mr. Atkinson was aboard the Slocum before the excursion started and remarked that the boat was in fine shape. Mr. Garvin asked if Mr. Barnaby or any of the other officeers, except Mr. Atkinson, had ever made any inquiry as to the equipment of the boat. The captain replied that no such inquiries had ever been made.

"Did Lundberg reject any of your life-preservers?" asked Mr. Garvan.
"I believe he rejected one. He said it

looked dirty."

This reply brought our diagons, all over the court room.

"How long had the hose nearest the compariment where the fire started been in use?" asked Mr. Garvan.

"All that hose had been in use since the best was built," was the reply.

"Did Lundberg make any tests of the hose?"

sir; not so far as I saw." The witness stated that he had not tested to lifeboats or life rafts this year, and emed to be surprised that Mr. Garvan ould ask such a foolish question. He sisted, however, in contradiction of all other witnesses. fire drills on the Slocum this season. There had been as many as three or four fire drills. This followed:

Q. Well, what did they consist of? A. Oh, running water through the hose and showing the crew about the life preservers.
Q. Can't you give any more details? A. No, I can't go into details, and am getting very tired.

Capt. Van Schaick was permitted to take e rest for an hour and was then recalled. When he took the stand again he was asked where he was when the fire was dis-

where he was when the fire was discovered. In answer to that question and to others that followed it the captain said:

"When I first heard of the fire I was in the pilot house. We were then about three lengths north of the Sunken Meadows. I ordered that she be sent ahead at full speed and then went down to see what the fire amounted to. I got part way down and the fire drove me back. It was sweeping up from below like a tornado. I saw that I could do nothing there, so I rushed back to the pilot house and said to Capt. Van Wart:

"Capt. Ed, she is gone. Beach her en North Brother Island as soon as you can. Skin the dock at the island and put her on the beach starboard side toward the island, so that the people can get off away from the fire."

the firs."

"Then I took a position about fifteen feet forward of the pilot house and directed the work of beaching the boat. After ahe was beached I jumped overboard and injured myself and got ashore as best I could."

"Did you see any of the crew?"

"No, they were two decks below me."

"Were the boats lowered?"

"Why, no. There was not time for anything like that."

Judge Dittenhoefer asked Capt. Van Schaick how many passengers he had carried in the course of his career as a river

Scheick how many passengers he had carried in the course of his career as a river

captain.

Well, replied the witness, "I figured up three or four years ago that up to that time I had carried about 20,000,000 people, and not one of them received injury of any lind while they were in my charge."

Jacob S. Jacobs, the candy man, and Angust Lutjens, cashier of the bar aboard the Slocum, were called when Capt. Van Schaick was permitted to leave the stand to take a rest. Jacobs said that he had great difficulty in pulling down the life preservers, to take a rest. Jacobs said that he had great difficulty in pulling down the life preservers, that there was none of the crew around to give any help and that he didn't see the captain from the time the fire was discovered until the boat was beached. Lutjens said that he saw the captain soon after the steamer started, and Van Schalokaid: "Lutjens, don't give my men too much to drink to-day."

Lutjens said that he saw smoke coming put of the forward cabin when the Slooum

Latiens said that he saw smoke coming out of the forward cabin when the Slocum was about off Ninetieth street. He fixed that point, because a moment afterward he noticed the Ninety-second street ferry. He said he saw the men uncolling hose, but that no water came through it. They worked at the hose a short time and then

orked at the hose a snort time imped overboard.

Frank Perditzki, an unusually bright ad of fourteen, who went on the excursion with his mother, told about the clearest story of the fire that was told during the incuser. He said:

I was near the pilot house and saw smoke coming up from below. The captain was in the pilot house and I shouted to him that there was a fire on board. He shouted to

inspector of hulls at this port and formerly Supervising inspector-general of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, was called. He said it had never been the practice to license mates, except on oceangoing vessels, unless captains insisted on it. Then a license was issued if the applicant showed he knew how to stow cargo. Mr. Dumont said that it had been the invariable ruling of the Board of United States Steamboat Inspectors that river vessels, unless cargo-carrying boats, had no hold. Therefore, the Slocum had no hold.

no hold.

Then Mr. Dumont told how assistant inspectors of hulls, like Henry Lundberg, who inspected the Slocum, were taught their business. A probationer was sent out with experienced inspectors for three weeks and told to watch what they did. Then they were sent out by themselves. He said it was no part of Lundberg's duty to further inspect life preservers than to see that they contained no large holes and that the straps were on. The quality of all life preservers is passed on and they are stamped where they are made. That they are stamped is prima facie evidence to an assistant inspector that they are all right. Life preservers, with proper care, the witness said, might be serviceable for 100 years. It was not the business of an assistant inspector to test preservers in Then Mr. Dumont told how assistant

the water or taken he had condemned.

Former Justice Julius Mayer, chief counsel for Lundberg, was in court yesterday afternoon for the first time. He was just afternoon the Chicago convention. Duback from the Chicago convention. Du-mont's testimony was so altogether favor-able to Lundberg that Mr. Mayer sprung a surprise by calling his man to the stand as Dumont stepped down. Then Mr.

as Dumont stepped down. Then Mr. Mayer said:

"I have had to be out of town for several days. When I left I gave directions to Lundberg to refuse to testify on the ground that it might incriminate or degrade him. I took that precaution because I didn't know what might happen. But Mr. Dumont has substantiated the story told to me by my client respecting his duties in every particular. Lundberg has been anxious to tell his story, and now he'll have his chance. Lundberg, go ahead and tell the jury just what you did by way of inspecting the Slocum."

The young man went on and told a

the Slocum."

The young man went on and told a straightforward story of what he did, and when asked by this or that juror why he wasn't more thorough in this or that particular he said he'd never been taught to do any more than he had done. That which he had done was just what Dumont said was required of an assistant inspector of hulls. When neither Mr. Garvan nor any of the jury was able to shake Lundberg, Juror Chabot asked:

"What's it worth to you to inspect a boat?"

Judge Mayer was on his feet in a life.

Judge Mayer was on his feet in a jiffy and said:

"If the Court please, I object to the question, and I resent the insult which it implies. Furthermore, I challenge, here and now, the right of that juror to sit longer in this the right of that juror to sit longer in this case. That question proves that he has forfeited all right to sit in judgment here."

"I think," said Coroner Berry, "that the juror meant no insult. I think he intended furor meant no insuit. I vaink he intended to ask what salary Lundberg gets. If, Mr. Chabot, you mean; what Judge Mayer thinks you meant, you should have never said it and you must withdraw it."

chabot jumped into the opening which the Coroner had made and said he referred to salary. Lundberg said he got \$2,000 a year. After Janies K. Atkinson, secretary of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, had preduced the minutes of the company's meetings, Coroner Berry charged the jury, in part, as follows:

company's meetings, Coroner Berry charged the jury, in part, as follows:

A fortnight ago it was inconceivable that the appalling disaster we have just finished investigating could occur in the waters about our city. People had the utmost confidence that they were safeguarded on pleasure trips of the character of the St. Mark's Lutheran Sunday school excursion. Yet, within an hour after the General Slooum left the Third street pier she was a burned wreck, and nearly 1,000 of her passengers were either burned or drowned. It is your duty to determine whether these deaths, or any of them, were fue to the criminal act or negligence of any other person or persons.

The law requires a carrier of passengers to exercise the strictest vigilance in receiving a passenger, conveying him to his destination and setting him down in safety. A passenger cannot know, nor is he presumed to know, anything about the machinery of a ship or its equipment or appliances. He has paid for his passage and he is wholly passive in the hands of and is at the mercy of the owners of the vessel, their agents and employees. The highest court of this State—the Court of Appeals—has held that the rule requires no such particular precaution as became apparent after a disaster, which might have prevented its consequences, but such precautions as would be dictated by the utmost care and prudence of a very cautious person hefore the disaster, and without knowledge that it was to occur.

You should consider the business in which the vessel was employed, the character of the excursion parties it was expected to

before the disaster, and without knowledge that it was to occur.

You should consider the business in which the vessel was employed, the character of the excursion parties it was expected to carry, the number of passengess it carried, and also the fact that as a rule such excursions were made up largely of women and children. The care that might be sufficient to guard the safety of ablebodied men might not be sufficient for others physically less able to take care of themselves. The first question, therefore, for you to determine is whether or not such care and prudence to guard against the catastrophe was employed in the fire equipment and the life saving appliances of the General Slocum, as a cautious man, mindful of the dangers and possibilities of the business in which the vessel was employed, would have exceed.

Now, the directors of a corporation are its managing officers. Their authority and powers in the aggregate are coextensive with the corporation itself. In this respect they are not only the agent, as I have said before, but practically the corporation itself, and their duties and isbilities are the same as those of natural persons. If, in the conduct of the company's business, an officer of director participates in an act or omission which constitutes a violation of law he is criminally liable therefor in the same way and to the same extent as if he had participated in such act or omission which constitutes a violation of law he is criminally liable therefor in the same way and to the same extent as if he had participated in such act or omission while acting as the agent of an individual.

Nor is it of the slightest importance on the question of the criminal liability of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company's officers and directors whether or not the inspectors, and which of the inspectors, if any, were negligent in the performance of their dutyles or willfully made a false certificate in regard to the vessel's life saving equipment.

The duty of the corporation of their duties or willfully made a f

Text of the Verdiet.

The following is the full text of the verdict of the Coroner's jury: "The said deceased, Henry Warnhose and upward of 900 other persons came t their death by criminal means and in the following manner:

"1. That the deceased, together with excursionists to the number of 1,500 and upward, a majority of whom were women and young children, were on the fifteenth day of

August Lutjens, cashier of the bar aboard hagust Lutjens, cashier of the bar aboard the Slocum, were called when Capt. Van Schalck was permitted to leave the stand to take a rest. Jacobe said that he had great difficulty is pulling down the life preservers, that there was none of the crew around to give any help and that he clidn't see the captain from the time the fire was discovered until the boat was beached. Lutjens add that he saw the captain soon after the steamer started, and van Schalck sid! "Lutjens, don't give my men too much to drink to-day."

Lutjens add that he saw smoke coming out of the forward cabin when the Slocum was about off Ninetteth street. He fixed that point, because a moment afterward he noticed the Ninety-second street ferry. Lutjens and the saw the men uncolling hose, but that no water came through it. They worked at the hose a short time and then jumped overboard.

Trank Perditaki, an unusually bright had of fourteen, who went on the excursion with his mother, told about the clearest every of the fire that was told during the largest. He said:

Twee near the pilot house and a was moke coming up from below. The captain was in the pilot house and I shouted to him that there was a fire on board. He shouted to him that there was a fire on board was mashore on hand the pilot house and a swamoke coming up from below. The captain was in the pilot house and as we moke coming up from below. The captain was in the pilot house and a swamber coming up from below. The captain was in the pilot house and was mashore on board the said steamboat was in the pilot house and as we moke coming up from below. The captain was him the pilot house and as we moke coming up from below. The captain was him the pilot house and was been captain and was being used in carrying the said excursion with him to pilot house and as wender that the said stamboat was in the pilot house and as wender that the said stamboat was provided with the fire was provided with the fire was about the pilot house and as wender the said

EDITORS AT CONBY ISLAND.

saving appliances to properly secure the safety of the persons on board the said vessel in case of disaster.

"3. That this same condition of affairs existed when on the fifth day of May, 1904, Assistant Steamboat Inspector of Hulls Henry Lundberg of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service inspected the vessel and approved of its fire extinguishing and life saving equipment and appliances. WILY PRESS AGENTS LIE IN WAIT FOR THEM.

guishing and life saving equipment and appliances.

4. And while the said steamboat was still in the waters of the East River, within the county of New York, and not having yet reached Long Island Sound, a fire occurred in the hold, which, had there been a proper fire extinguishment equipment and suitable appliances and an efficient and suitable appliances and an efficient and suitable appliances and an efficient

been a proper fire extinguishment equipment and suitable appliances and an efficient and well drilled complement of men to operate the same, might readily have been extinguished.

"5. That in consequence of the neglect and failure of the said Barnaby, Atkinson, Van Schalck, Pease and the other directors of the company named below to provide such equipment, appliances and men, and the inefficiency and the incompetency of the latter and also because of the absence of a licensed and trained mate to command the latter, and direct them, the said fire was not extinguished, and spread to such an extent that the deceased were forced to leave the said vessel in order to escape the flames;

"6. That because of the insufficient number of good and available life preservers and other life saving apparatus on board of the said vessel, many of the deceased were forced to jump therefrom into the water without any means of self-preservation and were drowned.

"That the lives of the deceased were

water without any means of sen-preserva-tion and were drowned.

"7. That the lives of the deceased were destroyed by and through the before mentioned misconduct of the said Barnaby, Atkinson, Van Schaick, Pease and the other "8. That acts constituting such mis

"8. That acts constituting such misconduct and neglect were in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Federal laws to which the vessel was subject.

"After careful consideration the jury comes to the following conficusions and make the following recommendations:

"1. That the president, Frank A. Barnaby, the secretary, James K. Atkinson, and the Board of Directors of the Knicker-booker Steamboat Company, namely: and the Board of Directors of the Knickerbocker Steamhoat Company, namely:
Frank A. Baynaby, Charles E. Hill, James
K. Atkinson, C. De Lacy Evans, Robert K.
Story, Floyd S. Corbin and Frank G. Dexter,
were guilty of criminal negligence in the
failure to see to the proper equipment of
the General Slocum in the matter of the
fire fighting and life saving appliances on
board said boat.

"2. That the captain, William H. Van
Shalek, should be held criminally responsible for the accident.

ble for the accident.
"3. That Capt. John A. Pease, the acknowledge." edged commodore of the fleet, be held criminally responsible for his failure to criminally responsible for his failure to properly equip the General Slocum with the fire fighting and life saving appliances.

4. That Edward Flannagan, the mate, acted in a cowardly manner and we recommend that he be held criminally responsible for failure to perform his duty on board the General Slocum on the day of

the disaster.

"5. That in the opinion of this jury the "5. That in the opinion of this jury the misconduct of Henry Lundberg, Government inspector, in failing to report to his superiors the true facts concerning the vessel's fire extinguishing and life saving equipment should be brought to the notice of the United States prosecuting officials and we further hold that said Henry Lundberg he held for criminal negligence by and we further hold that said Henry Lund-berg be held for criminal negligence by reason of his incompetent, careless and indifferent inspection of the General Slo-cum's hull on the 5th day of May, 1904. "The jury are also of the opinion that the system of inspection which prevails in the harbor of New York is very inefficient,

the harbor of New York is very inefficient, and does not properly examine whether the life preserving apparatus and fire appliances on the vessels of this harbor are in proper and suitable condition to prevent loss of life, and we recommend to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that he issue such instructions for the supervising and local boards of inspectors as will cause them to efficiently and honestly examine the stea mboatsplying in and about this harbor"

RELIEF WORK PROGRESS.

Aldermen Authorize Bond Issue-Yesterday's Identifications.

The Aldermen authorized yesterday the seus of special revenue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to pay for the burial of the unidentified victims of the General Slocum dis aster and to meet the expenses incurred by the Police and Health departments in the work of recovering bodies and caring for the injured.

A resolution urging the Fire Departexcursion steamer of the harbor was referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation. The committee was directed to confer with the Mayor and the Fire Commissioner for the purpose of carrying the plan into effect if it should be found that the sanction of the Federal authorities

Subscriptions acknowledged yesterday raised the total of the relief fund to \$109,-801.09. The relief committee has moved te headquarters from the basement of St. Mark's Church to 287 Fourth avenue. room 401. The office will be open daily from 9 to 5, closing Saturdays at noon. Four little children of Public School 116,

accompanied by two of their teachers, called on the Mayor yesterday and presented to him a purse containing \$50 for the relief fund. The money was contributed by the children of the school. The Mayor thanked the children and praised the selfdenial they had practised to raise so large an amount as had been collected in their The identifications at the Morgue yester-

JUDD, MARGARET, 1 year old, 105 Eighth

treet.
JUDD, JOSEPE, Jr., 6 years old, same address.
PETERS, LELLIAN, 18 years old, 121 East
25th street.
RINGER, ALFRED, 8 years old, 176 Avenue A.
WEBBER, FRANE, Jr., 7 years old, 404 Fifth WOHLFERT, EVA, 35 years old, 106 Seventh

Two more bodies of victims were brought to the Morgue yesterday. One had been recovered on Monday and the other yesterday morning. The bodies are a man's and a woman's, each about 40 years old. Five unidentified bodies are now at the Bellevue Morgue. They will be buried

PASTOR MOLDENKE'S FUNERAL Reserves Out to Handle Crowd Mourning

Minister the Slooum Sorrow Killed. Funeral services for the late Rev. Dr. Edward F. Moldenke, senior pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, at Lexington avenue and Fifty-fourth street were held last night in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, in Fiftieth street near Second

Dr. Moldenke was 68 years old. He died of heart disease last Saturday at his summer home in Watchung, N. J., and his congregation attributed his death to the Slocum disaster. Twenty of them were lost in the burning of the steamboat. Pastor Moldenke was perhaps the best

Pastor Moldenke was perhaps the best known Lutheran minister in this city. His congregation numbered 3,000 families. When the time came to open the doors of the church for the funeral last night the crowd was so great that the reserves of the East Fifty-first street police station were called out. Hundreds were unable to get into the church.

Prof. A. Spath, president of Mount Airy Seminary, Philadelphia, a lifelong friend of Dr. Moldenke, made the funeral address. The Rev. D. W. Peterson, president of the New York Lutheran Conference, and the Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischmann, pesident of the New York Ministerium, also made addresses. The pailbearers were Charles H. Steinkamp, Henry Midendorf, Martin Wullf, John Eylers and J. H. Rohrs.

After the service the crowds in the church and those outside fell in line behind the bier and marched to the pastor's home, 108 East 54th street. The Beekman Hill Church bells tolled. The body was laft in the parsonage for the night. It will be baken to Watchung for burial this morning.

Dreamland Dreamers Pour Weird Tales, All True, of Course, Into the Rars of Up-State Newspaper Men—Stery of the Deacen, Sunday School and the Show.

Chauncey M. Depew made his farewell speech of the season yesterday afternoon to the New York Press Association in annual convention at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. Although it has been a busy year, he had three jokes left in the bottom of the barrel. He told the editors that the libel laws ought to be revised. Every libel case, he thought, should be tried before a jury of active newspaper

In the evening the editors were guests of the management at Dreamland Park, Coney Island. More than one hundred delegates with their wives and daughters nade the trip over in a special train. Inside the Dreamland gate sixteen Coney Island press agents awaited their coming These were the men who were to carry to every part of the State the news of the wonders of the island and furnish free write-ups that should send their reader tumbling in train loads to the wonderful

The first thing that attracted the attention of the editors, after they had admired the electric display, was a clown eading a goose. They commented thereon.
"A sad case," said Press Agent No. 1. A very touching case. He was an animal trainer. None superior. But he would try to quell Nimpo, the venom-clawed black panther. A wonder of the world, that panther. Second claw of his right forepaw possesses the properties of the most dangerous rattlesnake. Puzzle to scientists. Would have had it analyzed long ago, only no one dares approach the dread beast to extract the poison and we can't afford to kill such a valuable specimen. This tamer, Prof. Montague by name, had charmed and subdued the wildest beasts of the jungle. Only one left to conquer-Nimpo, the venom-clawed. But Nimpo

he planted his poisoned claw in the arm of Prof. Montague." The daughter of a country editor shuddered and hid ber face on her father's shoulder, and Press Agent No. 1 went on: "Terrible suffering. All means known to science employed. Total failure. Only a gasp of breath left in Prof. Montague. Can nothing be done?' says the Old Man, always thoughtful for his employees. 'Stay, Send to Rochester for Rattlesnake Bob, known far and wide as the greatest snake expert on earth. One moment. Despatch a special train for Rattlesnake Bob. Spare

fooled him. Cleverly evading the stroke of

the tamer, with a movement like lightning,

no expense!" " "To Rochester?" said Delegate Bragdon. why, I come from Rochester and I never heard----'

"Did I say Rochester?" said the press agent. "Pardon me. I meant New Orleans. Always confuse the two cities. Tropical surroundings mix me up. Well, special train brings Rattlesnake Bob. Prof. Montague just breathing. Bob applies his marrellous poison stone. Swelling reduced

immediately. Marvellous cure.

"Since then the very sight of the wild "Since then the very sight of the wild animals which he once controlled has unnerved Prof. Montague. He's taken to the training of geese. Even that is dangerous. Everything about a circus is fraught with danger. The bite of an infuriated goese may be a terrible thing."

Press Agent No. 1 paused for breath and No. 2 took the expedition in tow. As they passed up the menagerie steps there appeared a circus lady in a party closk, covering gorgeous, but abbreviated, raiment.

ment.

"That, ladies," said Press Agent No. 2,
"is Luella, Queen of the Lions. She has
taken Prof. Montague's place since his sad
accident. A wonderful little woman, quiet
and simple in her private and domestic
life, but nerved like spring steel when
she approaches the savage beasts. Yet sile approaches the savage beasts. Yet so soft and feminine is her nature when approached on any subject other than lions that she shrieks at the sight of a mouse and would never trust herself on the back of a horse. Lost her last job that way. She was the star performer in a circus, but when ordered to ride in the parade she resigned in terror. Thus we gained the greatest wild animal attraction before the public at a moderate price." gained the greatest with animal actions before the public at a moderate price." I don't like the way she wears her hair in front," said the wife of a delegate, referring to the roll that topped the left eye

of the Queen.

"Positive necessity to the little lady,"
said the press agent. "Prefers a more
modest style, but an African lion swept
his paw across her brow and left a terrible

modest style, but an African non swept his paw across her brow and left a terrible soar."

They were passing the Midget Village when Press Agent No. 3 had his chance. One of the women remarked that it was a pity they had to keep open Sundays.

"So we thought," said No. 3, "until we had a remarkable experience. The moral tone of Coney Island has, as you know, improved 200 per cent. Everything else was all that the most pure and pious could wish, but Sunday observance puzzled us. Well, one day a church over in Brocklyn complained that the crowds which we draw every Sunday contained many members of their Sunday school, and so seriously hampered their work. Sent over a committee of deacons to protest. We treated them politely and invited them to visit all our attractions. Gentlemen, says the head descon when they had seen it all, "the character of your show is so high, moral and elevating that it beats even our Sunday school to attend your exhibition is doing his duty to his better self."

"Fact," went on the press agent, "we used to have some trouble with the freafs, who, being afflicted, are naturally pious. They didn't want to show on Sunday until we put it in that light, but now they look on it like attending services."

Delegate and President Frisbie of Sohoharie gazed long at the bunch of press agents. Then, turning to Secretary Bunnell, who runs the Dansville Advertiser, he said:

"Bunnell, if I should say that our brethren

"Bunnell, if I should say that our brethren here exaggerated and they should sue and Chauncey's bill should become a law and you were on the jury—would you find me guilty?"

"I would " anid " guilty?"
"I would," said Bunnell, "and sentence
you to print it all." prow the association will visit

Porto Rican Delegates Visit Senator McCarren.

Dr. Antonio Melina and H. E. Schaffer. two of the six delegates to the Democratic national convention from Porto Rico, were among the callers on Senator McCarren coratio headquarters in Brooklyn vesterday. They said the delegates from Porto Euco were deeply interested in having the convention insert a plank in the platform concerning the laland, and Senator McCarren promised to do all in his power to aid them in St. Louis.

Welcott Loses Colorado State Committee. DENVER, June 28.-This afternoon the | anti-Wolcott faction captured control of the Republican State central committee by a vote of 67 to 40. The question was on by a vote of 67 to 40. The question was on the deposing of Chairman Fairley. Richard Broad, representative of Simon Guggen-heim, offered a resolution that the matter of electing a chairman be postponed until the State convention. This was in direct opposition to the will of the State conven-tion, which ordered the committee to elect W. S. Boynton chairman. The Broad me-tion was carried.

HARMON TO SEE CLEVELAND Political Conference With the ex-Presid said to Be Proba

CINCINNATI. June 28,-Judge Judson Harmon, former Attorney-General under President Cleveland, is in New York city, and was at the office of L. Wallach, 33 Wall street, this afternoon. He will return here on Thursday.

While none of his Cincinnati friends will admit it, there is a story in circulation to the effect that Mr. Harmon will meet Grover Cleveland while in the East, and that they will have a thorough understanding as to the political moves that are to be made at the St. Louis convention.

A conference was held here to-day of the Ohio delegates to the St. Louis convention. It was attended by Judge Miller of Lima, Mayor Yapple of Chillicothe and Harlan Cleveland of this city, the latter a relative of Grover Cleveland. That the former President and Mr. Harmon have an understanding already as to the St. Louis convention, is argued by many, be-cause Harlan Cleveland has charge of Harmon's campaign.

M'ALLISTER SEES PARKER. Convinced That Parker's the Man-Offers Some Platform Planks.

The Hon. William S. McAllister, of Mis sissippi, a delegate to St. Louis from John Sharp Williams's district, has been in these parts since Saturday investigating reports that Judge Parker's candidacy is losing ground here. He is of the opinion that it i

Judge Parker and spent the night. A despatch from Jackson, Miss., in THE SUN vesterday said it was believed there that Mr. McAllister would try to get Judge Parker to say something for publication but Mr. McAllister, when he returned to New York vesterday, gave out a statement n which he did not quote Judge Parker a

in which he did not quote Judge Parker as saying anything.

For himself, Mr. McAllister said that Judge Parker impressed him as being "a pre-eminently practical, wise, and sound man under whose guidance any party or nation would be safe," and ought to be nominated on the first ballot. Mr. McAllister has some suggestions of his own for a platform, the first plank being:

"Anglo-Saxon supremacy on the American continent; no force bill; no Crumpacker curtailment of Southern representation in Congress; but at the same time, justice, opportunity, protection and education for all, of whatever race or color."

Other planks would recognize aggregated wealth as a blessing to mankind and ap-

Other planks would recognize aggregated wealth as a blessing to mankind and approve of the aggregation of wealth for legitimate purposes, but declare war on criminal trusts; would favor "exercising the higher law of world-power" as a defensive policy when required; a permanent increase of the navy to that end and a temporary increase of the army; Federal arbitration of labor differences; repression by force by the Federal Government of resort to force by labor or capital when the mails or interstate commerce are interfered with.

A FIGHT OVER R. C. FULLER. Charles A. O'Malley to Be Run Against Him at the Primaries.

Elections Commissioner Rudolph C. Fuller will have to make a fight at the August primaries to retain his place as Republicar eader in the Tenth Assembly district in Brooklyn. Former Police Commissioner William E. Phillips, George F. Elliott and some other influential Republicans in the district have for some time been dissatisfied with Fuller's management and are starting organizations in the various elec-tion districts with a view to downing him at

tion districts with a view to downing him at the primaries. They are to run Charles A. O'Malley, a member of the Board of Assessors, for executive committeeman, in opposition to Fuller.

It is understood that Col. Michael J. Dady, who was supplanted as Elections Commissioner by Fuller, will take sides with O'Malley and that the latter will receive strong backing from other quarters also. George F. Elliott, in a circular letter to the voters of the Tenth district, describes O'Malley as "clean, progressive, aggressive and capable," whose advancement would be beneficial to "our peerless Roosevelt." Friends of Timothy L. Woodruff say that he is not going to mix up in the Fuller-O'Malley squabble.

I'M A CANDIDATE-DEPEW. He Mentions It for Record on the Eve of Sailing for Europe.

Senator Depew will sail to-day for Europe on the Oceanic. He will go direct to Paris to join Mrs. Depew and his son, to Paris to join Mrs. Depew and his son, and expects to get back home on Aug. 12.

"Before I leave for my vacation," Senator Depew said last night, "I wish to say that I am a candidate for renomination to the United States Senate. I have served a six-year term in the Senate, and during that time I have become familiar, not only with the procedure of the Senate, but with the many legislative matters which are of interest and importance to the State of New York. I am frank to say that I feel that I am entitled to reelection. So far as I I am entitled to reelection. So far as I have been able to learn, my candidacy is receiving the general support of all parts of the State, and I believe that public sentiof the State, and I believe that pulcilo senti-ment and the majority of the Republican State Legislators are in favor of my re-turn to the Senate. The office of United States Senator is a high and dignified one, and I am ambitious enough to want to go back to Washington. I have not heard that there is any convention to me but if that there is any opposition to me, but if there is, and it should succeed, I shall have no personal feeling of any kind."

ANTI-PARKER COMMITTEE. J. G. Phelps Stokes Among the Protestant

Geing to St. Louis. At the recent meeting held in Coope Union, which was addressed by William J. Bryan, Justice Seabury was directed by resolution to name a committee of twentyresolution to name a committee of twenty-five to go to St. Louis to protest against the nomination of Judge Parker. It was announced yesterday that the committee had been made up of Justice Seabury, Melvin G. Palliser, Lawson Purdy, Bolton Hall, John J. Hopper, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Louis B. Parsons, Henry George, Jr., James R. Brown and Dr. George W. Thompson of New York; Alfred J. Boulton, Durbin Van Vleck, E. Stillman Doubleday, Ray-mond Ingersoll and Gustav W. Thompson. of New York; Alfred J. Boulton, Durbin Van Vleck, E. Stillman Doubleday, Raymond Ingersoll and Gustav W. Thompson, Brooklyn; A. J. Ellas, C. B. Mathews, Buffalc; Jay W. Forest, James L. Maloney and John E. Gaffney, Albany; Frank E. Shearman, Jamestown; William M. Cameron, Glens Falls; M. B. Murphy, Malone; J. S. Corbin, Gouverneur; and Murray E. Poole, Ithacs.

The committee will leave for St. Louis on Saturday and will make its headquarters at the Planters' Hotel.

PROTEST AGAINST PARKER. Instructed Indiana Delegate Asked to Change to McClellan.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28 .- A delegation of Democrats from Lawrence and other townships in this county, which constitute the ships in this county, which constitute the Seventh Congress district, waited upon W. W. Spencer to-day to protest against his support of Judge Parker at St. Louis.

Mr. Spencer is one of the delegates from this district. He told the delegations that he was instructed to vote for Parker and he did not see how he could do otherwise, as the chairman of the delegation would east the vote of the entire State under the instructions of the Indiana convention.

under the instructions of the Indiana convention.

The men who filed the protest with Spencer said that they had voted for Parker delegates because the New York Judge was the only one presented in epposition to Hearst, but they believed the best interests of the party demand the nomination of Mayor McClallan of New York. Spencer promised to present their views to the Indiana delegation when it preses at St. Leuis.



There is no reason why anyone who can afford a piano should be without a Pianola this Summer.

We offer the choice of three methods of securing a Pianola on easy terms.

I .- You may rent a slightly used Pianola for the summer months, either alone, or in combination with a new piano and a subscription to our circulating library of music rolls.

2.-We have a few slightly used Pianolas (taken in exchange for Metrostyle Pianolas) which will be sold at \$150 (price when new \$250). Immediate possession will be given upon an initial payment of \$15.00 and subsequent payments of \$7.00 a month. These instruments have been put in thorough order, and are sold under the full guarantee of the Aeolian Company.

3.- An entirely new Pianola of the Metrostyle model, the latest and best of all piano-players, may also be purchased on the installment plan.

If action is taken immediately upon one of these propositions, we will be able to install the instrument so that it may be enjoyed over the Fourth. No greater source of pleasure could be suggested for the Summer holidays than the possession of a Pianola.

A rainy evening in the country loses its dreariness when the Pianola is available, for what is more pleasant than selections from a favorite opera, a bit of rag-time, or a classic what is more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera, a but of the more pleasant than selections from a lavorite opera. an accompaniment for college rongs, etc. It is an invaluable all- to the tertainment. It always knows "how to play."

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WARD HOLDS A CONVENTION.

WARNS DR. BURCH OFF OF HENRY C. HENDERSON.

Dr. Burch Igneres the Warning, but He Gets a Lesson and Heeds It—Leslie Sutherland Is Renominated for Coun-

ty Clerk, but Doesn't Make a Speech. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 28.-William Ward of Westchester held his county onvention to-day and put through his candidates for County Clerk, Rregister, District Attorney, Superintendent of the Poor and Coroner. Mr. Ward convened himself as a "preliminary caucus" in the county committee rooms in White Plains at 11 o'clock in the morning, in order to decide what would be his will with regard to Henry C. Henderson, who was once

Mr. Ward's best friend and political tutor, but whom Mr. Ward no longer loves.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. J. J. Brown have differed over the White Plains Republican leadership for some time. Mr. Henderson has been the chairman of the town committe, but Mr. Brown has been Mr. Ward's closest friend. Things came to a showdown a while ago and both Mr. Henderson and Mr. Brown elected delegations to yesterday's convention. It was intended by the Mr. Henderson to make a fight on the floor. Mr. Henderson to make a fight on the floor of the convention.

But at Mr. Ward's preliminary meeting at 11 o'clock Surrogate Silkman, who is a friend to both Mr. Ward and Mr. Henderson, attended. At the close of this conference Mr. Silkman went peacefully away. Mr. Henderson soon thereafter took the train for New York and was not seen again during the day. But one of the Henderson delegates, ex-Coroner Burch, went to Mr. Ward. He said that he had been duly elected to the convention as a delegate and that he meant to insist upon his rights. Mr. Ward gave Dr. Burch a fatherly talkng to. Said he, in his gentlest and most persuasive manner:

"Dr. Burch, you are a nice young man and you have a good business here, and if I were you I wouldn't get mixed up in political fights at your age. You have too much at stake. You want to grow up in this community and make your home here and you are now antagonizing your What do you want me to do?" asked "Shake this man Henderson," said Bill

Ward.

Dr. Burch, however, soon after Mr. Ward had convened himself in the regular convention in the afternoon, surrounded by a number of persons who cheered and made the bands play and spoke pieces whenever he gave the nod, rose up and started to assert himself. The chairman wouldn't recognize him, and realizing for the first time what it meant to buck Bill Ward in convention assembled Burch got mad and went out.

time what it meant to buck Bill Ward in convention assembled Burch got mad and went out.

Mr. Ward adepted resolutions in which he ratified the Chicago nominations and the Republican national platform; commended Senators Platt and Depew and Congressman Otis and announced that victory was already won. Then he had Frank V. Millard bring in a fine floral horseshoe and present it to himself. This was because Mr. Ward had been elected New York national committeeman at Chicago, in place of George R. Sheldon. Mr. Ward made a rew remarks of acceptance and announced that he was merely a servant of the Westchester organization and its creature. Everybody laughed. Even Mr. Ward had to laugh.

John Ten Eyck made Mr. Ward's speech renominating Leslie Sutherland of Yonkers for County Clerk. His keynote was that the Republican organization of Westchester was no longer fighting the Democratic organization of Westchester was no longer fighting the Democratic organization of Westchester was no longer fighting the Democratic organization of Westchester was no longer fighting the Democratic organization of Westchester was no longer fighting the Democratic organization of Westchester was no longer fighting the Democratic organization of Westchester, but Tammany Hall. Mr. Ward shuddered. All his delegates shuddered. Mr. Ward seemed to think that this brave speech disposed finally of the horrid rumors that he had been monkeying with Michael J. Walsh of Yonkers and Edward W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, who were described in the speech as "Tammany's advance agents."

There was much enthusiasm, waved on by Mr. Ward, over Mr. Butherland's unanimous nomination. Some of Mr. Ward's delegates went so far as to yell "Speech! by Mr. Ward, over Mr. Butherland's unanimous nomination. Some of Mr. Ward's delegates went so far as to yell "Speech! Speech!" without orders. This lasted for some time. Mr. Sutherland got partly out of his chair. Mr. Ward had an errand on the platform which took him past Mr. Butherland. As he passed the newly nominated candidate Mr. Ward said, in a hearsa whisner:

nominated candidate Mr. Ward said, in a hoarse whisper:

"You don't want to make any speech!"
Mr. Sutherland set back suddenly and concluded that he didn't. The other candidates were all 'nominated unanimously. They were: For Ragister, William G. Barrett, renominated; for District Attorney, J. Addison Young, renominated; for Poormaster, E. B. Long, renominated; for Coroner, E. M. Silleck. Then Mr. Ward adjourned himself.

He reconvened as county committee a

few minutes later. It was thought by some simple souls that as Mr. Ward was now a national committeeman he would now a national committeeman he would not remain chairman of his county com-mittee. But under the rule of Governor-Chairman Odell word has gone forth among all his faithful, among whom Mr. Ward is counted No. 2 (Littauer is No. 1.), that the offices are to be distributed among as few men as possible. So it is now National-County Committee Chairman Ward.

M'CLELLAN TALK SPREADS.

Guffey's Lieutenant Says Voters Everywhere Consider the Mayer Favorably. PITTSBURG, June 28.-Col. Guffey arrived in this city from Washington to-day with his lieutenant, William J. Brennan. Guffey as usual was reticent. Mr. Brennan was asked if the talk about McClellan was

confined to Tammany alone. "No, it is heard in many parts of the country," he replied, and the voters than he is the most available candidate that

delegates, has all the best of it, so far, but nobody can predict what will happen in the convention."

Attorney Charles O'Brien, a leading Democrat, said to-night that it was his belief that McClellan would be nominated. Mr. Brennan did not take issue with him. He admitted in reply to another statement of Mr. O'Brien that there was some ground for the claim that Cleveland would be nominated.

M'CLELLAN AND BECKHAM. Kentucky Delegate to St. Louis Suggests

a Ticket. A. D. Martin, who has large business interests in the South and who is one of the delegates from Kentucky to the Democratic national convention, is at the Murray

"Down in my State," he said last night. we feel that the Democrate have an excellent chance of carrying the country this year if the party acts with any degree this year if the party acts with any degree of sanity in framing its platform and in selecting its candidate. We believe that this is a year for uniting all factions of the party. There is a strong sentiment in Kentucky for the nomination of MayorMcClellan. There are many of course, who would like to see Cleveland chosen, but generally speaking the people favor the selection of Mayor McClellan.

We have in Gov. Beckham an excellent candidate for the Vice-Presidency and Kentucky feels that it is about time that something was done to break down the

something was done to break down the sectional lines which have existed for so long. Gov. Beckham has twice been elected, his last majority being 28,000. He comes from a distinguished family of Democrats and his name on the national ticket with George B. McClellan's would, I am sure, mean a Democratic triumph next November."

INDIANA HAS A CANDIDATE. John W. Kern Suggested as Bemeeratie

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28 .- Since the nomination of United States Senator Fairbanks at Chicago many inquiries have come to Democrats here from the East and West regarding John W. Kern, and the Indiana delegation has determined to present his name at St. Louis for the second place on the ticket.

Mr. Kern was the party candidate for

Mr. Kern was the party candidate for Governor four years ago and is one of the delegates at large to the St. Louis convention. Mr. Kern refused to discuss the subject to-day, but he did not deny that he had received many letters from delegagates in other States asking him to be a candidate. Other members of the delegation say that there is a strong sentiment for Kern throughout the country and that when they reach St. Louis on Saturday they will can was the incoming delegations with will canvass the incoming delegations a view to presenting his name.

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